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## Bolivia Jets Fire To Scatter Foes Of Military Coup

By Tom Wells

LA PAZ, Nov. 4 (AP) — Two Bolivian Air Force jets fired today to scatter a crowd of students and protesters who had gathered to protest the new military regime.

The incident followed a night of clashes between soldiers and civilians in which Red Cross and hospital officials said that at least 20 civilians were killed and 40 wounded.

## Militants Claim To Hold Bishop In El Salvador

SALVADOR, Nov. 4 (AP) — Militants holding 27 hostages in government buildings claimed today to have taken hostage a prominent Roman Catholic bishop and a nun and a relative of the pope.

## Under 'Cover of Humanitarian Aid'

## Vietnam Says U.S. Plots To Help Pol Pot

NGKOK, Nov. 4 — Vietnam accused the United States of using humanitarian aid to help the regime of ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot.

Nhan Dan editorial said: "If the past year (the United States) had not been the United States, the Western nations stood with folded arms while the Peruvian and the Pol Pot regime were slaughtering the people of Cambodia, they are not going to give me any gifts."

## Embush Victim Dies in Bilbao

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 4 (UPI) — A police officer died in a hospital yesterday of wounds received in an ambush last month. Police said the killers of Commissioner Ramon Mesa were from the separatist organization ETA.



Park Kuen Hae burns incense in front of the casket of her father, Park Chung Hee, during the state funeral Saturday.

## Military's Stand Unknown

## Park's Party Considers Nonpolitical President

SEOUL, Nov. 4 — In a plan proposed by his political heirs, the late South Korean President Park Chung Hee would be succeeded by a nonpolitical, statesman-like figure who would promise to move the country toward a gradual constitutional reform.

## Catalonia: Quiet Triumph for Juan Carlos

By Jonathan Kandell  
BARCELONA (HT) — While violence in the Basque country continues to be the foremost challenge facing Spain in the post-Franco era, Catalonia — the other great redoubt of separatism — is emerging as one of the quiet triumphs of conciliatory politics for King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez.

## Catalonia: Quiet Triumph for Juan Carlos

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## Demand Shah's Extradition Students in Tehran Seize Embassy, 90 U.S. Hostages

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Nov. 4 (UPI) — Muslim students battled U.S. Marines and seized the U.S. Embassy today, taking about 90 American hostages to press demands that deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi be extradited to Iran to face Islamic justice.

About 450 Muslim youths, whose leaders said they had the tacit approval of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, stormed the embassy and fought with embassy personnel for three hours, reports said.

"We shall not give up the hostages unless the shah is given to us," a student spokesman told the few reporters allowed into the embassy compound. "So long as we are here, the embassy will remain closed," he said.

He said the students, using "cold weapons" but no firearms, seized about 90 American men, women and children and 10 Iranians.

## Special Task Force

In Washington, the State Department said it appeared that none of the hostages had been hurt. A diplomatic task force was set up under Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders.

"We have registered our concern with the Iranian authorities," the department said in a communique. It said that the head of the Tehran embassy, Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, who was not among the hostages, had forwarded word that the hostages were safe.

"The charge has been given assurances by the Iranian government that it will do its best to resolve the matter satisfactorily," the State Department said. "We appreciate the efforts of the Iranian government."

"The shah is in Cornell Medical Center in New York recovering from gall bladder surgery. He is scheduled to be treated there for cancer of the lymph system. The government of Ayatollah Khomeini has sentenced the shah to death in absentia and has threatened to cut off oil supplies to the United States unless he is returned."

In Tehran, the Foreign Ministry said that the embassy takeover expressed "the natural feelings of the Iranian nation." The ministry protested the admission of the shah to the United States, and said it had repeatedly asked Washington to allow Iranian doctors to determine the state of the shah's health.

"If the American authorities had respected the feelings of the Iranian people and realized the depth of the Iranian revolution, they would have at least refused to let the former shah enter their country, and would return his properties to Iran," the ministry said.

Mr. Vance, after meeting with Acting President Choi Kyu Hah and Premier Park Tong Jin, said they had assured him that "the armed forces of the Republic of Korea support the civilian government" led by Mr. Choi, although South Korea has been under martial law since the assassination, although the ministry said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Demonstrators outside U.S. Embassy in Tehran brandish a scaffold and noose bearing a poster that says "For the Shah."

At the embassy compound, a spokesman for the students said that Ayatollah Khomeini's office in Qom had contacted the group and not opposed their action. Asked about the fate of the hostages if the shah is not returned to Iran, the spokesman replied: "We'll come to that later. Our occupation of this building reflects popular demands."

The spokesman said the demonstrators discovered "very important

documents related to spying," along with spying equipment, and would interrogate the hostages.

He said the takeover was planned to coincide with the anniversary of last year's university killings by the shah's troops, as well as the start of Ayatollah Khomeini's exile 16 years ago.

The attack on the U.S. Embassy was the first since leftist guerrillas raided it on Feb. 14, three days after the overthrow of the shah's regime. Ambassador William Sullivan and 70 other Americans were taken hostage inside the compound, but released within two hours.

## Statue of Liberty Protest

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 — Seven demonstrators, protesting the shah's presence in the United States, chained themselves in the Statue of Liberty's crown for 3½ hours today before authorities cut the chains and took them into custody. "The shah must be tried and punished," read a banner that the demonstrators, who said they were students, hung from the statue.

Meanwhile, a group of 150 Iranian students marched down Manhattan's East Side to the Cornell Medical Center, where the shah is a patient, to protest his presence in the United States.

## Message Found in Paris Apartment

## Mesrine, on Tape, Says He Was No Hero

PARIS, Nov. 4 (HT) — Jacques Mesrine, France's most wanted criminal, left a taped message asking that he never be considered a hero. "There are no heroes in crime," Mesrine said in the message. "There are only men on the margin of society who do not accept the law."

Mesrine was killed Friday after police were led to him by watching a former prison cell mate of the gangster.

Police found the tape and several others in Mesrine's apartment in

Paris, along with a large amount of cash, gold and several weapons, a source said. The apartment, where Mesrine lived with Sylvie Jeanjacquot, was set up as a fortress with a

dummy figure, a mattress used as a shield, a shotgun and several automatic weapons, police said.

Miss Jeanjacquot was sitting next to Mesrine in his car when the police attacked at an intersection near the flea market in northern Paris. She was wounded but doctors said that she was out of danger.

On another tape, against a background of soft music, Mesrine said, "My dear Sylvie, when you hear this recording I will be dead, gunned down by the police. But I regret nothing. I lived the life I wanted, a full life."

He added, "One day perhaps we will meet again, certainly not in paradise but maybe in hell." Police said that, whenever Mesrine went out into the streets of Paris — wearing a wig and a false beard — Miss Jeanjacquot walked ahead of him to warn of any trap.

In another segment released by police, Mesrine predicted that he would be able to fire back when the police assault came. "Confronted by a man like me, they are not going to give me any gifts," he said. "I am certainly not going to give them any. My skin is going to cost them dearly."

But he did not have time to reach for the two grenades that he always carried with him, perhaps because he was wearing a seat belt.

Police, who had been seeking Mesrine since he escaped from prison in May of last year, found him through a former cell mate whom they had been keeping under surveillance. The man, Charles Bauer, led them to Mesrine's third-floor apartment near Montmartre.

Police tapped Mesrine's phone and overheard him arranging a meeting with Bauer for last Wednesday in a busy market street nearby. Bauer later was arrested.

A French police official told the newspaper Le Figaro Dimanche: "Several of our men got within a few centimeters of him, but it was impossible to arrest him. He had a bag with two grenades in his hand and always walked with his right hand in his belt (presumably on a gun). Can you imagine what would have happened if shooting had broken out with all those people about?"

Police postponed their move until Friday when Mesrine and Miss Jeanjacquot were to leave Paris for the countryside.

## Nigeria Puts Oil Price Up Over 10%

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP) — Nigeria, the second largest supplier of U.S. oil imports, announced yesterday that it is raising its crude prices by \$2.70 a barrel to \$26.17, an increase of more than 10 percent.

The price rise, another in a series announced by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in recent weeks, is expected to add as much as a penny a gallon to U.S. gasoline prices.

The West African country is the sixth to raise prices above the \$23.50-a-barrel ceiling set by OPEC in June. The announcement also virtually ensures that the 13-member cartel will officially raise prices at its December meeting in Caracas, according to international oil analysts.

Before the announcement, Lagos was selling its premium low-sulfur light oil for \$23.47 a barrel. Other countries that are selling oil above the OPEC ceiling are Kuwait, Libya, Algeria, Iran and Iraq. Non-OPEC nations such as Canada, Britain and Mexico also are selling oil for more than \$23.50.

Oil company executives say in private that they expect the cartel to raise prices at least 10 to 15 percent at the Caracas meeting. Oil consultant Walter Levy said, "The oil market is absolutely chaotic. The problem is extremely grave."

Nigeria's announcement comes at a time when world petroleum markets are at an equilibrium and when some OPEC officials, including Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, predict that there may be an oil glut next year.

Analysts attribute the continuing upward pressure on prices to fears of further political upheaval in Iran that could shut down exports and expected production cutbacks by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and other producers.

Still another factor is that prices on the spot market are now nearly \$40 a barrel. As these prices go up, so do those under long-term contracts.

During the first half of the year, OPEC raised prices 60 percent. Last week the U.S. Energy Department reported that the weighted average world oil price was \$21.60 a barrel, up from \$13.34 at the beginning of the year.

Nigeria supplies the United States with 15 percent of its oil imports and has said it intends to reduce its current production by 200,000 barrels a day next year — a drop of about 10 percent. Most of the Nigerian oil sold to the United States is high-quality light crude that is refined primarily into gasoline.



Catalonian artist Guinovart stands amid his painted wood sculpture exhibit at the Modern Art Museum in Barcelona.

an explosion of separatist sentiment in Catalonia would be at least as great as in the Basque country.

King Juan Carlos' decision to restore the Generalitat and bring back Josep Tarradellas, its 80-year-old president, from exile two years ago helped assuage local sentiment. But such political gestures alone do not explain the relatively quiet acceptance of Madrid's rule.

Out of a series of interviews, the following portraits of a banker-turned-politician, a successful painter and a metallurgical worker who immigrated to Catalonia almost 20 years ago, are an attempt to shed light on the hopes, prejudices and disappointments (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Sylvie Jeanjacquot  
Wearing wig, glasses



[illegible]







## Bad News From Bolivia

An ambitious Bolivian colonel last week compromised the most promising South American political trend in a generation. Coup-prone Bolivia was the obvious weak link in the emerging Andean democratic chain. On Thursday, President Walter Guevara Arze's three-month-old civilian administration fell to rebel soldiers led by Col. Alberto Natusch Busch. Because the coup was opposed by most political parties and unions and by some of the military, a chance remains to undo part of the damage. The United States and other democratic nations in the hemisphere can help.

Bolivia belongs to the Andean Pact, a regional economic grouping that has come to function as a democratic bloc. Three of the other four pact members — Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador — have democratic governments. The fourth, Peru, is scheduled to elect one next year. Largely because of the efforts of these nations, centrists now play an important role in revolutionary Nicaragua. The political progress in the Andes offered hope for liberalization in other Latin American countries still under military rule.

The return to military dictatorship in Bolivia would seriously weaken the pact's advocacy of democratic change. And without the active cooperation of a strong Latin bloc of democrats, the Carter administration could not effectively compete with Cuba, as it intends, for the loyalty of political movements in the more volatile nations of the hemisphere.

The administration considered the consoli-

dation of democracy in the Andes as so important — and the democratic experiment in Bolivia as so vulnerable — that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance personally implored Bolivia's leaders two weeks ago to avoid a coup. While in La Paz for a meeting of the Organization of American States, he also assured President Guevara that planned sales from a United States stockpile of tin would be carefully managed to prevent damage to Bolivia's new democratic government. Moreover, the United States joined most nations in the hemisphere in supporting Bolivia's bid to regain the outlet to the Pacific that it lost to Chile a century ago.

Protecting Bolivia's economy from erratic tin-price fluctuations may be worth doing in any case. But Mr. Vance's offer was clearly meant as a signal of support for the now-defunct democratic government. Bolivia's territorial claim also benefited from the hopeful domestic political turn. And the plans to increase United States assistance to Bolivia were specifically intended to aid the transition to democracy.

Col. Natusch's coup invites reassessment of all these positions. The administration has already suspended U.S. aid programs. There is ample evidence that most Bolivians want a rapid return to constitutional civilian rule. Merely to ignore the latest betrayal of their aspiration would also be a signal, and the wrong kind. Washington and Bolivia's Andean partners have good reason to use all diplomatic means at their disposal to frustrate the coup.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Light in the Rhodesian Sky

Something incredible seems to be happening at the Rhodesia conference in London. The British, acting with a full Commonwealth mandate, keep gently but insistently forcing the issues that must be resolved to defuse the terrible wasting war in Britain's erstwhile colony. The elected multiracial government headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, desperate to win the international favor that alone will spare its supporters eventual ruin, keeps accepting the painful compromises proposed by the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. The guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, under heavy pressure from their sponsors in the front-line states to shift their struggle to the polls, keep squirming but remain at the table. There is, for the first time since the Rhodesian dispute began 14 years ago, light in the Rhodesian sky.

There are, formally, three issues. The first, the new constitution under which Zimbabwe would become legally independent under a fair democratic regime, has been resolved. The second is the transitional arrangements under which Britain would temporarily resume its authority and administer elections. The Salisbury government has accepted Britain's transition proposals — this is what the tension in London is about — the Patriotic Front is trying to secure certain adaptations to the new constitution. The third issue, due next, is a cease-fire. Each issue is harder than the last. But the further the parties go, the harder it is to turn back.

## Way Out

Are you ready for a serious discussion of whether the resources of the moon and other celestial bodies should be developed under a U.S.-style free enterprise system or under an international socialist regime? You should know that your fellow citizens in the L-5 Society regard that as Meaningful Topic No. 1. The L is for liberation, a point at which the gravitational pulls of earth, moon and sun are equalized. L-5 is the fifth liberation point, where you would park a space platform to manufacture, say, the perfect ball bearing. The L-5 Society wants to turn back what it sees as the chief threat on the space horizon, the moon treaty with its "common heritage" core.

The early international legislation of the space age spawned one treaty to denationalize and demilitarize outer space and a second to provide for the rescue of astronauts in distress. But meanwhile, at the United Nations' Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the lawyers have been cooking up yet another treaty to regulate exploitation of space resources. The world's drive for development virtually assures that these resources will be sought when the technology, markets and costs are in line. That is why off but not way off: the United States is about to launch the space shuttle envisioned as the way to get back and forth to factories in space.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 5, 1904

NEW YORK — A message from Cody, Wyoming, states that "Buffalo Bill" (Colonel Cody) with his English friends, accompanied by Indian scouts and cowboys, are galloping along a trail in pursuit of the bandits who raided the Cody National Bank, killed the cashier and escaped, after a running fight with the townspeople. Before the arrival of "Buffalo Bill," the sheriff's posse had commenced what the message describes as the "greatest manhunt that the Northwest has witnessed for many a long day." The evident object of the bandits, believed to number six, is to reach the district called "The Hole in the Wall," where ravines offer plenty of shelter.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1929

LONDON — News that King George V of England had died suddenly — which became known as a brazen falsehood only after it had alarmed many parts of Europe — was broadcast by Radio Paris from its rue Francois I station when it fell victim to a hoax at the dinner hour last night. The radio station was preparing for a concert hour when a call was received from a person who said: "This is the Havas Agency. We have just received a bulletin announcing the death of King George this afternoon." When the radio announcement reached the agency itself, it was recognized as one of the most bold-faced hoaxes ever perpetrated in France.



## Feeding Russia While Cambodia Starves

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Two points need to be made about the inexpressible tragedy of the Cambodian people. First, that the present threat to the very existence of that nation is being caused by a conflict between two Communist regimes. And second, that the Soviet Union has not only refused to use its influence to stop the carnage, but won't even cooperate with the civilized nations to save the Cambodian children.

The United States, during the Vietnam War, acquired its own burden of guilt in Cambodia, but at least it has had the decency to try to make amends and respect the sanctity of human life.

The Soviet Union, which has been proclaiming its compassion for the suffering people of the world for over 60 years, and which castigated the Nazis for trying to exterminate the Jews, is not only doing nothing to help, but is denouncing the humanitarian efforts of the United States and other Western nations as a kind of geopolitical capitalist trick.

On the level of world politics, it might be possible to understand even a savage Moscow policy of establishing its power on the southern flank of its Communist rival, China. But Moscow's ally in Hanoi has already won that war. It now has over 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the rag-tag remnant of the former Communist government there is not likely to succeed against the organized Vietnamese forces that, with the help of Moscow, even prevailed over the modern weapons of the United States.

### No Challenge

In short, Moscow and its allies in Vietnam dominate the strategic positions in the Southeast Asian peninsula. Washington is no longer challenging that. All Washington is asking the Moscow officials is that they save the children, and that they don't like the ghoulies in the Middle Ages, allow the wounded to be stripped on the battlefield.

It's surprising that President Carter has been so slow in taking the lead in this matter. He has run into stern opposition on the SALT treaty, and has been trying to deal with this in such a way as to show that he can stand up to the Russians as well as Ronald Reagan, Howard Baker, or any other presidential candidate. But Cambodia was probably a better issue. If ever there was a test of Carter's Christian principles, and his willingness to stand for an accommodation with the Soviet Union for a decent political order.

in the world, the tragedy of Cambodia was it.

Last month, Carter gave the Soviet Union permission to buy a record 25 million metric tons of U.S. corn and wheat during the fiscal year 1979-80. It has, of course, always been a principle of the U.S. government never to use food as an instrument of political power when people anywhere in the world were in need. And why should we relieve the Soviet Union of its grain shortages if Moscow will not even help to get food to Cambodia to save the children there?

Belatedly, Carter has come forward with proposals and has the support of the Congress for about \$100 million in aid for Cambodia, but the Congress is still fiddling with this. And there is still the problem of getting the food into Thailand and, more importantly, into Cambodia.

The president and the Congress can provide money and food, but

they need permission to get planes and trucks to the starving people. This is a problem that Moscow has the power to resolve. The women and other members of the Congress and also others outside the government have been imploring Carter to take the issue directly to the Soviet government.

A bipartisan group of 68 members of the House of Representatives appealed to Carter last week to try to set up a joint airlift with the Soviet Union. "We urge you to take immediate steps to launch a joint U.S.-Soviet airlift of trucks, food, medicine and other humanitarian relief supplies," they said.

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, has made the point more dramatically: "Why not go to the Russians and say, 'The American people may take a dim view of you buying 25 million tons of grain from us if you refuse to collaborate with us in making 150,000 tons available

right now to people who are starving."

"I'm perfectly willing," Rev. Hesburgh said, "to ride in the lead truck and get shot at in the process, rather than sit back and have it on my conscience that I did nothing to stop a second Holocaust."

### No Guarantee

The Carter administration is sensitive to this rebuke, but it is still not drawing the line in the matter of supplying Moscow with U.S. grain while Moscow refuses to help in Cambodia. The State Department is saying that it has discussed the question with Moscow officials but adds, "We have no guarantee where the relief supplies would end up in that kind of operation."

So the tragedy is left there, in an argument between the president and the Congress — each sensitive to the problem, but neither doing enough to deal with the misery of the Cambodian people.

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## Another Lesson From History

By William F. Buckley Jr.

CHATEAU THIERRY, France — On May 27, 1918, the German army of Kaiser Wilhelm II mounted an offensive 50 miles northeast of Paris designed to overwhelm the Allied forces, conquer Paris and win the war. They were stopped, but a deep salient was held, the spearpoint of which was Belleau Wood. Freshly arrived U.S. troops were hurled against this salient; the wood was reconquered, the Germans driven back, regrouping for the July 15 offensive that failed; giving the Allies the armistice of November 11. General Petain, who wrote the strategy of the counteroffensive, said the U.S. aid had been critical. By the side of Belleau Wood is a cemetery comprising 2800 graves of U.S. Marines and infantrymen, less than half those killed in that single engagement. On the monument is written "Time will not dim the glory of their deeds," which is something we might put down as "battlefield prose." Veterans at U.S. high schools never even heard of Belleau Wood.

### Warm-Up

We lost 53,000 casualties in World War I to protect Europe from a hegemony dominated by a grandson of Queen Victoria. Fifty-three thousand dead is a lot of dead

the next few years. The reasoning is that to proceed with such missiles might strike the Russians as provocative, and to provoke the Russians is a much more dangerous thing than to enfeeble Europe. Sen. Sam Nunn, contemplating the arguments of the administration, put it very well: "Over the long run, I don't think the American people will continue to support an alliance that has to be convinced on most occasions to take steps to defend itself."

### Dilemma

It is difficult to see how one can express the dilemma (if we agree to SALT, we perpetrate a critical Soviet advantage; if we don't, we threaten the Western alliance) other than by acknowledging that if it is correct — i.e., if there are the only alternatives — then, in fact, the Soviet Union has begun to assert control over European politics. And we continue to do so, giving an extra-dimensional meaning to Lenin's fabled arrival at the Finland Station in Moscow in 1917. The finalization of Europe is a development that has been warned against, and predicted, for 25 years. It is on the verge of happening.

Now, it might have been otherwise, and even now it could change. If Mr. Carter, a year ago, had deployed the neutron bomb; and the year before that, authorized the Defense Department to proceed with the B-1 bomber, European leaders would arrive at the next NATO conference in December with knees less wobbly. Even so, if Hitler had been stopped at the Rhineland, he would never have strutted into Paris.

No doubt much of Europe was demoralized by Henry Kissinger's recent speech in which he confessed the truth of the matter, namely that the United States would not likely host 100 million Americans in return for the safety of Europe. Other trade-offs must be sought out — the only obvious one being preparation for a successfully resisted war in Europe.

That depends, depends on such things as neutron bombs, cruise missiles, ballistic missiles and enough hardware to persuade the Soviet Union that military adventurism simply wouldn't be worth it; persuade the Soviet Union to reason as it reasoned when John F. Kennedy, backed by undeniable force, said, in respect of arms in Cuba, No.

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## Three Ways To Fight The Sloom

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In the midst of a "sloom" — an inflationary boom that makes us we're in a slump — three schools of economic thought are clashing about three of the leading causes.

• Carter and the inflation fighters. Carter succeeded in reducing unemployment since he entered office by nearly 2 million people. It has not made him any friend. However, he has succeeded in raising the rate of inflation — from 5 percent to nearly 14 — that has made him a great many enemies.

The first part of his strategy to appoint a man to the Federal Reserve chairmanship who would what Carter fired Arthur Burns doing — fighting inflation at risk of recession.

The politically sexy part of strategy will take place in late January, when the recession begins to bite. Tossing talk of a bolder budget to the winds, he will propose a stimulative tax cut probably the Social Security taxes, rather all charges of a lack of leadership. He will take the path of populism to wage and price controls.

Ted Kennedy has been saying: "take-charge" leader, president has the capacity to charge with a vengeance, become a short-term economic dictator, will then appear to have "solved" inflation, while adding to the ward pressure with a tax cut for "little men."

• Kennedy and the recession fighters. Sen. Kennedy will not be able to criticize the control plan, which most Democrats are willing to accept until it begins to be down. Nor can he complain about tax cut aimed at his own ill-constituency.

As the frontrunner, he can afford to concentrate on fears of a recession and unemployment. He probably raise Carter's ante a tax cut, and will want to rep current taxes with a less visible use-adding high interest rates.

At the same time, Kennedy assuage the fear of the "responsible" who put a priority on high inflation. He will use the "monitor" a lot, a stern-sounding way of saying "wait and see," has already met with Arthur Burns and will meet with Republican Greenspan's Wall Street economist friends at a well-publicized breakfast and take their warnings of careful advisement; he will float a series of innovative ideas all ways to stimulate capital investment through tax credits.

• Reagan and the Kemp fomenters. Congressman Jack Kemp, N.Y., attracted much attention year with his bill to cut taxes by three over three years.

The Kemp idea, which for quarterback intelligently articulates to restore incentive to earn, and invest by sharply reducing tax rates, by indexing the tax to stop "tax-bracket creep," and limiting federal spending to the growth of GNP. (If the tax cuts lead to higher productivity, higher productivity leads to reduced inflation — a puzzle only Ronald Reagan, preparing Nov. 13 official debut and has some staff problems, is adopting many of Kemp's ideas. But Reagan, unlike Kemp, will be pressed a comprehensive economic program, and will come up with one. The Reagan plan will reject controls and will also turn away from grain-and-beer recession to inflation. His centerpiece is likely to be an incentive tax cut for all individuals, which would effectively double the capital gains tax, as well make it profitable to save and invest.

### Spending Limits

Least this shocks conservative economists who fear deficits during inflationary times, he will cut the tax cut with an amendment limit federal spending; some spending items will need a two-thirds vote in Congress to go through. He also thinking about a presidential line-item veto to add to spending strain.

Deregulation is a part of Reagan approach (and in some respects, Kennedy's). A thought he considered is the scheduling of business tax reduction over a five-year span, this biggest reduction at the end, which would encourage investment without adding to deficit now.

In all three approaches by Carter, Kennedy and Reagan, the common denominator is evident: Desperate inflation and soaring deficits will be to reduce taxes. Students of economics take note: In election year, that's the only way to fight a sloom.

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## Letters

### Nixon and India

As the U.S. Information Officer for East Pakistan, I was in Dacca from 1968 through most of 1971.

If, as Henry Kissinger claims (JHT, Oct. 9) Richard Nixon intended to risk war with the Soviet Union over India's liberation of East Pakistan, it is a better reason for impeachment than anything in the Watergate affair.

Apparently these uncooperative bureaucrats in the State and Defense Departments read the dispatches from Dacca and New Delhi. It appears that Nixon and Kissinger did not.

If they had, they might have seen a better and safer way: Condemn Pakistan for ignoring a legal election and trying to beat down a people through wholesale killing and raping; and then use the leverage of a strong moral position or ensure Indian restraint.

The slaughter of civilians by the West Pakistani army continued from March 25, 1971 until the Indian Army invaded East Pakistan on Dec. 4. The death toll approached one million persons — the most conservative figure cited was 500,000. Had India not acted Bengal would have gone on dying at the rate of some 10,000 a week.

India had taken in more than ten million refugees and they were pouring across the border at the rate of a million a month. Obviously no nation could bear such a burden for long. Yet Kissinger claims to believe that India went to war just to show China's impotence!

Kissinger must surely be aware that during the Nuremberg war crimes trials it was decided that obeying orders was no defense for atrocious actions. The State Department can be proud if, as Kissinger claims, it frustrated some of the

"explicit presidential decisions" he mentions.

I am proud to have been a member then of the U.S. Dacca team. I am glad that we helped U.S. newsmen to report the truth instead of the obfuscations from Washington and Islamabad.

GRANT PARR.

Cadaques, Spain.

### Fed Up

I was particularly dismayed by the plight of the young Cambodian woman described in the article by Henry Kamm (JHT, Oct. 30). I can't imagine how people can endure such conditions as bravely as she and others have done. The horror of that situation eclipses and then surpasses any political opinion one might have concerning Southeast Asia. Politics would appear to have no place alongside such an event.

I'm completely fed up with the world's major politicians; no matter what their beliefs, no matter where they hold the elusive power they seek. These "leaders" haven't the guts to cut full-speed through a few strands of political red tape to save people from dying of starvation.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

The major powers are helpless, and the UN is useless. They're too busy building empires or protecting power bases. Can't we find an honest politician somewhere in the world to bring a speedy referendum to the suffering of our fellowmen in Asia, and a safe homeland elsewhere if such is their desire?

I've just resigned from a job I have held for ten years and am moving to Asia in December where I hope to do a bit of good before my cynicism burns out my ideals.

JONATHAN M. FLOWERS.

Geneva.

### One-Way Oil Prices

Oil pricing is a one-way procedure. Those at the input end are free to double or quadruple prices. Those at the receiving terminals must blindly accept their decisions. A wild escalation of prices can only produce chaos.

Obviously, honest OPEC oil ministers and their honest constituents should be willing to accept virtually the full responsibility for the disaster that they soon may seem to be provoking.

ANDRES J. DUANY.

Sigüea, Spain.

### New Solvent

An evil impels me to disclose this top secret. The JHT daily crossword puzzle may be solved in half the time by starting from the bottom right, "across" and "down," and then working back as much as possible. Any cryptanalyst can tell you why. It takes me ten minutes this way. Instead of the usual twenty or more. There's one real challenge left to complete, a puzzle without pen or pencil, entirely in one's head.

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Annually in 3d Place

## Bush Edges Baker in Poll of Republicans in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 4 (UPI) — George Bush, a former director of CIA, edged Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., by 20 votes in a straw poll of nearly 1,400 Republicans in Maine, despite an intensive effort by Sen. Baker and the support of Sen. William Cohen, R-Me.

### Aspect Detained U.S. Identified IRA Fugitive

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT) — A man arrested in Philadelphia five days ago as an illegal alien was identified yesterday through fingerprints from Ireland as a fugitive Irish Republican Army member. The man, Michael O'Rourke, 27, had his way out of a Dublin jail three years ago. He was described as a U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, a possible suspect in the assassination of Lord Mountbatten last year, but Irish authorities said he was not a prime suspect.

Mr. O'Rourke, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia, said he was taken into custody by federal agents Tuesday, was held by the immigration authorities in Salem, N.J., pending a deportation hearing Wednesday. He was charged with having fled to state how, when and where he entered the United States. O'Rourke, who is considered one of the principal bomb experts of the IRA, was named as the most wanted criminal in 1977 after the police linked him with the assassination of a British ambassador, Christopher Ewart, and with the bomb slaying of the officer, Michael Clerkin, in Brighton in November, 1976.

### Arms Seized in Dublin

DUBLIN, Nov. 4 (UPI) — Police seized a consignment of 156 guns and 40,000 rounds of ammunition, mostly U.S.-made, believed destined for the IRA. The weapons, including two M-16 machine guns, were seized Thursday in a container on Dublin dockside.

the vote to 33.3 percent for Sen. Baker. The outcome was viewed as an upset by most observers. Mr. Bush, who maintains a summer home in Maine, and Sen. Baker, the Senate minority leader, easily defeated former Govs. John Connally of Texas and Ronald Reagan of California.

Mr. Bush and Sen. Baker were followed in the voting by Mr. Connally with 17.6 percent of the vote; Mr. Reagan with 7.3 percent; Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., with 4.2 percent; Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., with 7 percent; and Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., with 4 percent.

Mr. Bush had already left for another campaign stop when the results were announced. In Exeter, N.H., Mr. Connally said of his third-place finish, "We are absolutely thrilled and delighted and couldn't be happier about it."

The outcome was startling to many participants in the forum because some supporters of Mr. Bush had virtually conceded the poll to Sen. Baker and Mr. Bush had downplayed the results in advance.

Sen. Baker said afterward that he found it significant that the two candidates considered to be fighting for the more moderate Republican votes had run first and second in the contest.

"One thing I have learned," Sen. Baker said, "is that George Bush has more support here than many people thought he had."

Before the voting, Mr. Bush said that the contest was not highly significant, and that Republican caucuses in Iowa next January would provide the first real indication of his strength. His victory over Mr. Baker followed a victory in a similar straw poll among Republican contenders in Iowa.

Sen. Baker mounted an intensive effort in Maine about six weeks ago after winning the endorsement of Sen. Cohen.

The Baker forces sent William Tucker, their chief delegate hunter, into Maine, set up telephone banks to solicit support across the state, and invited influential Republicans to lunch with Sen. Baker in his office in Washington.

Sen. Baker came here late Friday for meetings with supporters before the delegates gathered for the round of speedmaking and demonstrations yesterday.

Because of the extensive effort by the Baker campaign forces, some supporters of other candidates were claiming yesterday that Sen. Baker had steamrolled the straw poll.



Sen. Howard Baker shows his dejection on Saturday after losing a straw poll of Republicans in Maine to George Bush.

## Kennedy Presses Carter To Get Tough on Oil Tax

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 4 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, broadening his attacks on administration policies, called on President Carter yesterday to threaten to veto any windfall profits tax bill and to reimpose oil price controls unless the tax captures at least half of the new oil company revenues resulting from decontrol.

On the brink of announcing his presidential candidacy, the Massachusetts Democrat chided Mr. Carter for having moved last spring to decontrol oil prices before getting tax legislation passed. He urged the president to get tough with the Senate and the oil companies by making clear that the current Senate version of the windfall tax bill was unacceptable.

"I call upon the president today to say to the Congress that he will veto any bill that doesn't provide a return of at least 50 percent of the windfall profits to the general treasury and to the taxpayers of this country," the senator told a rally of several thousand Democrats here.

"That is the kind of message the oil and gas companies will understand — that he will veto any legislation and that he will reimpose the controls," Sen. Kennedy said. "If he makes that statement, if he makes that condition, I'll tell you, my friends, we'll have a windfall profits

tax that will begin to protect the pocketbooks of the taxpayers all across this nation. I think it's time we took this action."

It was the third time in a week that Sen. Kennedy had pressed Mr. Carter to be more forceful on a specific issue — first, on aid to Cambodia; Friday on nuclear safety and now on oil taxes. Afterward, he acknowledged underscoring "obvious areas of difference," rebutting the administration's contention that there are no real differences between the two men that justify Sen. Kennedy's seeking the presidency.

Last spring, Mr. Carter ordered a phase-out of the government's controls on domestic crude oil prices and proposed to tax some of the profits to finance a national energy plan.

The House passed a bill, roughly comparable to the original Carter proposal, that would tax 57 percent of the windfall revenues over the next decade. But Sen. Kennedy charged that, after heavy oil company lobbying, the Senate Finance Committee approved a bill last week that would tax only about 29 percent.

Mr. Carter has already complained about the Senate version, warning that he might take actions "quite punitive to the oil industry" if he is not satisfied with the final bill.

## Magazine Claims Kissinger Snooped on Student in '53

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, while teaching at Harvard in 1953, reported to the FBI on anti-atomic bomb propaganda he found after opening a letter addressed to one of his students, according to an FBI memo obtained by The Nation magazine.

The document, to be published in the magazine tomorrow, says that "Kissinger identified himself as an individual who is strongly sympathetic to the FBI and added he is now employed as a consultant to the U.S. Army and is a former CIC (Counter-Intelligence Corps) agent."

Mr. Kissinger, through spokesman and longtime associate William Hyland, Friday night said that the implication of the article is "contemptible and ridiculous."

The article, by Columbia University Prof. Sigmund Diamond, suggests that Mr. Kissinger's acquiescence in wire-tapping while in the Nixon administration was not a matter of the "one-time expediency" referred to in the former secretary's memoirs. "Kissinger," he writes, "was not a neophyte in the secret scrutiny of his associates."

The author came across the document while researching the relationship between universities and the FBI before and during the McCarthy era.

According to the document, Mr. Kissinger claimed to be the executive director of the Harvard summer school international seminar whose invited participants included approximately "40 percent from various foreign countries who, in general, are employed in positions of policy-making level."

The document alleges that Mr. Kissinger called the FBI after he opened one of 40 seemingly identical

pieces of mail addressed to seminar participants — specifically, a letter to a person who had not yet registered for the seminar — and discovered that the letter "was highly critical of the American atom bomb project and set out what purported to represent the shame and anguish of the American population on American preparation for war."

Through Mr. Hyland, Mr. Kissinger said: "The accusation about mail opening is absolutely inconceivable." Asked if the accusation were true, Mr. Hyland said, "That's all he'll [Kissinger] say for the record."

Mr. Kissinger, according to the FBI memo, "noted that four copies of [a] flyer had been enclosed in the letter and presumed that the person who wrote the letter meant the seminar participant to distribute the flyer."

Dated July 15, 1953, the memo concluded by noting that "steps will be taken, however, to make Kissinger a confidential source of this division." Appended is the flyer Mr. Kissinger supposedly obtained from the envelope.

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Says Human Factors Ignored

Study Assails Bureaucracy Of West Germany's Army

By John Vinocur

BONN (NYT) — The West German Army, widely considered the most capable and efficient in Western Europe, is described in a new report to the Defense Ministry as increasingly bureaucratic, lacking in soul and divorced from the soldiers in its ranks.

The report, commissioned a year ago by the government and made public last week, was described by Defense Minister Hans Apel as dramatic. It was submitted by the investigating committee's chairman, Ulrich de Maziere, a retired inspector general of the army.

Mr. Apel said the recommendations of the report would be examined "seriously and promptly."

The 495,000-member armed forces, the report said, were "functionally and technically efficient" but had become "cooler and, at times, even cold" in their functions. Experience showed, it said, that human factors were more important to battlefield performance than technical advances.

Although the report made no mention of it, the same criticisms were made more than two years ago in a pamphlet by a group of 15 young officers. In addition to calling attention to what they felt was the army's obsession with technical expertise, the officers accused the General Staff and the Defense Ministry of letting the services drift back toward what they called conservatism and blind obedience.

The young officers contended that the reason for this was the concept of "innere Führung," or "inner leadership," was now largely considered old-fashioned and a waste of time. It was this concept, based on a questioning approach to military life, that gave the armed forces a democratic basis in the 1960s.

The concept, intended to "de-Prussianize" the military, was set forth in training manuals outlining relations between officers and enlisted personnel, stipulating decent treatment of enlisted personnel and setting limits on military obedience.

Largely avoiding this political issue, the new report found that the cause of the problem was that armed forces personnel had too many tasks to fulfill, resulting in selective obedience, lower-quality performance, neglect of some duties and growing human problems.

Work Doubled

Overemphasis on technical proficiency and centralization have hurt creativity and motivation, and much of the bureaucracy has originated from within the services themselves, the report continued.

In one case, according to Gen. de Maziere, the purchase of skin cream costing no more than \$11 involved filling out four documents and the signatures of several officers. He added that the use of computer technology at supply depots had doubled the amount of work.

"Military leadership has become a question of 'expertise' and troop leadership a matter of 'procedure' within a system of regulated methods," the report concluded.

Short of increasing the size of the armed forces to reduce unit missions, the report recommended that commanders at middle and lower levels be given more decision-making powers.

"Command services, starting with the Defense Ministry, should show more confidence and patience for those under their orders," the report said. "Reactions to mistakes and inadequacies should show more composure."



British trucks carrying lamb are stopped by demonstrators as they arrive last week in Cherbourg, France. The protesters are

offering unwanted French potatoes in exchange for the lamb, which the farmers fear will push down prevailing prices.

Despite Free Trade Principles

'Lamb War' a Reflection of Rise in EEC Protectionism

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 4 (NYT) — Lamb chops ought to be as much as 30 percent cheaper in Paris now. But they are not, because the nine members of the supposedly free-trading European Economic Community do not trade as freely with each other as they are obligated to.

Two weeks ago, France's agriculture minister, Pierre Maignan, finally allowed a small shipment of cheap British lamb to be unloaded at Cherbourg, after stubbornly refusing to let any into France for months in flagrant violation of the EEC's free trade principles.

Even so, none of these cheap lamb chops will get near a Frenchman's dinner plate. The government promptly bought the whole consignment and promised to sell it abroad again, probably to the Soviet Union and almost certainly at a loss.

As a result, France's inefficient sheep farmers in the hilly Limousin region need not fear being undercut by imports. And French officials, some with close political and personal ties with this region, can say they believe in European free trade.

War Not Over

The British government and its farmers are far from satisfied, and the "lamb war" is not over yet. The EEC's Court of Justice has already condemned France's lamb ban as illegal under Community law, and this week the executive commission in Brussels must decide what to do.

Yet, while France has the dubious distinction of being the first European country to defy the Court of Justice openly, efforts to keep out imports that threaten the livelihood of some of its citizens are being made in every member country.

Last summer the members of the Common Market joined the United States and Japan in an assault on creeping world protectionism by agreeing to open their markets further to each other's exports under the Tokyo Round agreement for freer trade.

Actions Contradict Words

But, as the lamb war shows, the nine do not always practice at home what they preach abroad, even though two years ago the last trade barriers among them were finally dismantled to make the most of Western Europe's huge free-trade zone.

Indeed, there has been a sharp increase in intra-Community protectionism during the last few years as economic growth has slowed, unemployment mounted and all of the nine have tried to shelter their farmers and businessmen against more efficient competitors. In the last four years, for instance, the number of complaints by companies about dis-

criminatory trading practices lodged with the Brussels commission has quadrupled, and the commission has more than 400 prosecutions pending against member states, nearly half involving France or Italy.

With economic growth in the nine countries expected to slow further next year from 3 to 2 percent and unemployment expected to rise, commission officials in Brussels generally expect intra-Community protectionism to get worse before it gets better.

Now, for instance, the French government is trying to prevent the big Paris fashion houses from putting their labels on dresses manufactured in Italy by insisting that the labels be made in France. And last summer it imposed department stores to order more French knitwear and fewer Italian products.

Makers on the Continent of oil industry equipment complain that the British government is similarly insisting that it review North Sea equipment contracts awarded to non-British concerns "for representation and clarification."

Different Standards

A particularly rich source of intra-Community protectionism lies in the differing technical standards that member countries still require imported goods to meet. British makers of washing machines, for instance, are pressing the government to tighten safety norms to keep out cut-price Italian models. And Danish makers of heavy electrical transformers have complained to the commission that technical regulations virtually bar them from selling in France and Belgium.

The Common Market commission is trying to harmonize these differing national standards, thus

allowing a European manufacturer to produce goods that can be sold immediately in the other eight member states. But the protectionists warn that Common Market standards would also allow foreigners, especially the Japanese, easier access to European markets.

The French — though other governments may be hiding behind them — are delaying agreement on market-wide standards for a list of products, including automobiles, hoists, fork-lift trucks and gas containers, because approving them will make it easier for non-European producers to enter their market.

Common Market officials say that giving in to protectionism would be self-defeating because protecting inefficient industries encourages inflation and undermines the idea of a single European market, which the nine members originally joined because it offered them more room for growth.

Press for Action on Easing S. Africa Race Laws

Blacks Test Botha's Resolve on Reforms

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 — Black leaders have wasted no time in testing Prime Minister Pieter Botha's announced determination to liberalize the race laws in South Africa.

Chief Gashu Buthelezi, the leader of the Zulu tribe, has purposely flouted the law by quoting — in a speech — from the banned writings of black nationalist Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence for sedition. Mr. Botha is anxious to avoid the harsh retaliatory measures taken by his predecessor, John Vorster, and Chief Buthelezi is counting on him not to make an issue of the infraction.

Bishop Desmond Tutu has refused to apologize for suggesting, at a World Council of Churches meeting in Copenhagen, that if Denmark wanted to take effective sanctions against South Africa, its industrialists should stop buying South African coal.

And a new black political organization, the Azanian People's Organization, has emerged, the first group with pronounced anti-government views to surface since the government moved to stifle such organizations in 1977. Although Soweto and other black townships remain firmly under police control, with a widespread net of informers, the Azanian group has so far been left alone.

Also pressing the prime minister to "follow up good intentions with action" is black editor Percy Qobo-

za, who wants to be allowed to publish his suppressed newspaper, The World.

The show-me attitude has not been restricted to blacks. The Methodist Church of Southern Africa, meeting in Cape Town recently, introduced motions calling on the prime minister to continue his "admirable attempt" at dialogue with black leaders by releasing and negotiating with Mr. Mandela. Mr. Mandela founded the outlawed African National Congress, which has chapters in most countries in southern Africa.

Dr. P.J. Riekert, author of a government-commissioned report on how to make better use of black manpower, has expressed disappointment at the government's slowness to implement his recommendations that restrictions on the movement of blacks in white areas be relaxed.

The Black Sash, a white women's organization that assists blacks who run afoul of laws governing their rights to live and work in white areas, has called on Mr. Botha to put an end to the jailing of blacks without trial and to the banning (house arrest) of liberal whites without explanation.

There has been no direct response from Mr. Botha to any of these demands. The more conservative members of his Cabinet, notably Minister of Public Works Andries Treurnicht and Minister of Police Louis L. Grange, have indicated that they do not agree with Mr. Botha's attitude toward a change in race relations.

In the euphoria created by Mr.

Botha's announced intention to soften many discriminatory laws, Mr. Botha now seems to be qualifying some of his proposals. He reacted sharply when a judge argued that laws against interracial marriage and sex across the color line should be repealed.

He suggested that the judge, Jan Steyn, had joined the Urban Foundation, a private fund-raising group to assist blacks, and added, "Whatever his personal opinions on certain legislation, these are matters which belong to Parliament."

The National Party newspaper Die Transvaler has made Mr. Botha's stand clear in party-paid advertisements. The prime minister, the ads say, "talks of improvement, not abolition."

According to sources in the government, Mr. Botha needs to consolidate his strength in the party before pressing ahead with his suggested changes in the race laws. This could account for his marking time.

However, liberal whites say the government clearly retreated recently when it refused to let Natal province go ahead with plans to give its Indian and colored (mixed-race) communities greater local autonomy.

Natal is the only province where Mr. Botha's party does not dominate. The white, middle-of-the-road New Republic Party does. For the last few years the Natal Provincial Council has been quietly devising a scheme for multiracial local government.

Obituaries

Ralph Jules Frantz, 77, U.S. Journalist

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT) — Ralph Jules Frantz, 77, an editor with the New York Herald Tribune for more than 30 years, died of cancer yesterday at his home in Fair Lawn, N.J.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Mr. Frantz worked in Paris on the staff of the European edition of the Chicago Tribune, also known as the Paris Tribune. He was the paper's managing editor from 1929 until it merged with the Paris Herald, the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, on Nov. 30, 1934. The paper is now the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Frantz was born in Springfield, Ohio, and attended Wittenberg Academy there. He worked as a reporter and sports editor for The Springfield Sun while attending Wittenberg College. In 1922 he became a reporter for the Cleveland Commercial (later the Times) and worked as assistant city editor and Sunday editor.

In 1925 he went to Europe and joined the Paris Tribune, working as reporter, copy editor and night editor before he was named managing editor.

With the merger of the two Paris

papers, Mr. Frantz returned to the United States in 1935 and joined the Herald Tribune as a copy editor. Later he became picture editor, assistant night editor, telegraph editor and head of the Sunday Long Island section. He resigned on the eve of the closing of the paper in 1966, when it was merged with the New York Journal-American and the New York World-Telegram and the Sun as the New York World Tribune.

For five years he was an editor with The Bergen Record (now The Record) of Hackensack, N.J., until he retired in April, 1971.

—FRANK WATERS

Gen. Hugh Harris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Retired Army Gen. Hugh Harris, 70, a former commanding general of the U.S. Continental Army and president of The Citadel, died yesterday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Gen. Harris, who served as president of The Citadel military college in Charleston, S.C., from 1965 to 1970, had been under treatment for cancer. The four star general retired

as commanding general of the U.S. Continental Army to assume the presidency of the school.

During his military service, Gen. Harris served as chief of staff of 2d Army Headquarters and was commanding general of the Berlin Command. He developed techniques for loading combat equipment, transport aircraft and gliders, and he supervised the preparation of a training manual.

Gen. Harris served in combat preparations for airborne units at Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1942, as War Department observer during Allied operations in North Africa and as chief of staff for the 13th Airborne Division from 1943-1946.

Valentin Granatkin

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI) — Valentin Granatkin, 71, the first vice president of the International Soccer Federation and the chairman of the Amateur Football Commission, has died here, Tass reported yesterday.

Tass said that Mr. Granatkin's most recent work involved the organization of the 1980 Olympics.

Moves Closer to Accord

Front Softens Demands On Rhodesia Peace Plan

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (WP) — Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo moved much closer yesterday to some form of agreement with a British plan for ending their war with the present government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and participating in a new election.

In a press conference here, Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo softened their demands for power sharing and integration of their troops with the opposing forces of the Salisbury government during a British-supervised transition to legal independence for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. They also signaled their willingness to accept an international peace-keeping force to monitor a cease-fire during the transition period.

These modifications considerably closed the gap between the Front's demands and new proposals made in the British transition plan Friday for mechanisms to protect the guerrillas' interests during the cease-fire and election campaign.

Hopes Raised

This and the guerrilla leaders' generally conciliatory tone yesterday has raised hopes for a final peace agreement higher than at any time since the British-run Rhodesia settlement conference began here two months ago.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo were still critical of some of the British proposals, however, and said they would further negotiations on them when the conference resumes tomorrow.

The plan already has been agreed to in principle by the biracial government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa. The conference is now likely to move late this week to its last phase — negotiating specific arrangements for the cease-fire.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo made no mention of their previous demand to share power with Bishop Muzorewa during the transition. The British plan provides for a British governor to take power from the Muzorewa government and run the country and conduct the election.

More Time Sought

The Patriotic Front leaders did not argue with British proposals for an all-party election commission and a large team of observers from the British Commonwealth to monitor the election.

The two leaders continued to press, however, for a six-month transition period — instead of the British proposal of two months — leading up to an election.

They said the extra time was needed for the guerrillas, their relatives and other refugees to return from neighboring African Front-line states, resettle and vote. Mr. Mugabe said there were close to one million refugees in Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo said they were most concerned about security during the transition period and British assurances that the guerrillas would not be endangered or their voters intimidated.

Mr. Mugabe seemed receptive to a British proposal for an unarmed international group to monitor the cease-fire while the Commonwealth observers monitor the election.

British sources reacted optimistically to what Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo said yesterday, although they reiterated that Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary and the conference chairman, would seek this week some kind of acceptance of the transition plan with little change in its central proposals.

Oil Discovery Cited Off W. Indian Coast

MADRAS, India, Nov. 4 (Reuters) — Oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in a new field in the sea off western India, a Petroleum Ministry official said today.

He said the field, Ratmagiri 12, is located about 20 miles southwest of Bombay, and the first well has a potential of at least 5,000 to 7,000 barrels a day. Offshore wells near Bombay currently produce 88,000 barrels a day.

Most of what Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo emphasized yesterday, the British sources said, could be discussed in the cease-fire negotiations in the last phase of the conference.

This has been a key British line in the negotiations here: To force agreement in one area at a time, push hard-to-resolve questions the next phase of the conference.

Nyerere Supports Front

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI) — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has called on Britain to give full recognition to the Patriotic Front forces during the election campaign. He also demanded that G. Peter Walls, commander of Rhodesian armed forces, be tried before the election campaign begins.

In an interview published in the London newspaper The Observer, Mr. Nyerere also warned that the London talks will be down unless Lord Carrington accepts the Front's proposal that interim period before the election be longer than two months.

Security Council Assails S. Africa

For Angola Raids

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI) — The UN Security Council has condemned South Africa's airborne attacks on Angola and urged immediate military assistance for Angola.

The 15-member council on Monday voted 12-to-0, with Britain, France and the United States abstaining. Ambassador Abdulla Bishara of Kuwait dismissed the resolution as "toothless," saying the council had co-sponsored it in circles instead of taking forward the other co-sponsors were Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Liberia and Zambia.

The resolution strongly condemns South Africa for "mass attacks" against three Angolan provincial capitals a week ago today, stops short of demanding punitive measures.

UN sources said the three Western powers objected to the call for military aid for Angola. The deputy leader of the U.S. delegation, Richard Pettee, said, however, that South Africa should "take no comfort from this divided council."

Other UN business, the General Assembly remained deadlocked after 28 ballots to elect either Cuba or Colombia to the Security Council. Balloting was adjourned with announcement of a resumptive date.

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Rejected Thai Suitors

Kills 13, Injures 40

BANGKOK, Nov. 4 (UPI) — Rejected suitors tossed a hand grenade into a gathering in northern Thailand killing 13 persons and wounding at least 40 others, police said today.

Police said the man admitted he threw the grenade Friday "because that girl rejected me." He said he did not know where the girl was at the gathering where he threw the grenade. Police said they believe that the girl had left after rebuffing the man's advances.

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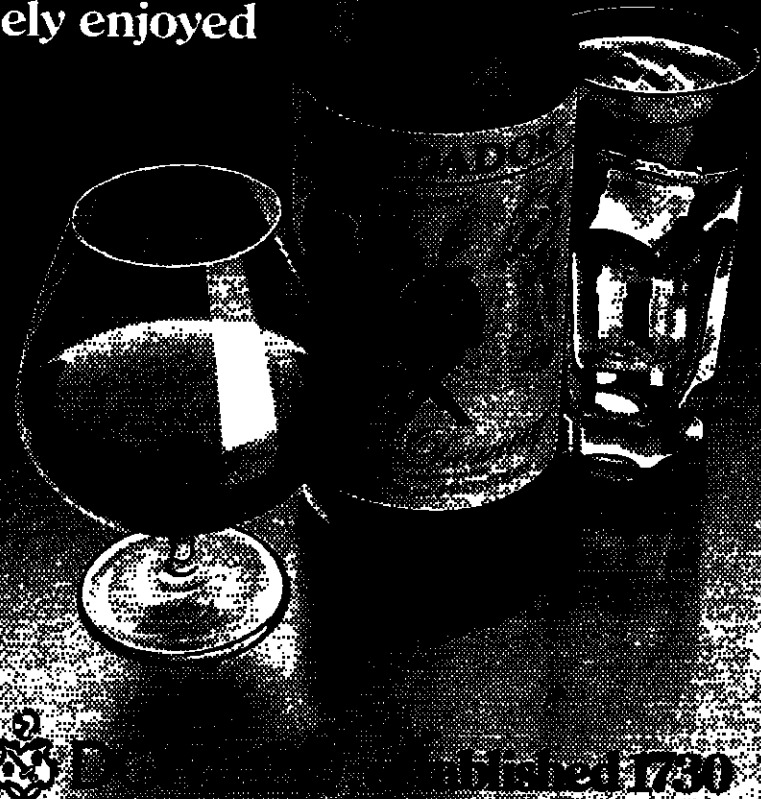
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# Rate Rise Underlines Bundesbank Concern

**By Carl Gewirtz**

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT) — A case of interest-rate hikes set off by Germany last week and followed by the Netherlands and Switzerland with France probably not behind washed away hopes that worldwide escalation in rates was its course.

The immediate reaction was typical of Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., who urged the Federal Reserve to arrange a truce with the Bundesbank in their "interest-rate war."

Economists, however, were less likely to see things that way. The \$ began with the dollar at 1.512 marks, just over what was seen as the new target range of 1.48-1.50 DM.

The dollar's strength gave the Bundesbank the room to bring the official discount and Lombard's into better line with money-market rates of about 9 percent.

The move had the purpose of doing so as not to appear to be unduly yielding, if any is warranted, and had come during the ongoing rise in market rates. Oct. 31, when the rate was 8.5 percent, the dollar was at 1.48 DM, and the dollar had simply reflected what had occurred.

**Twin Goal**

At this point, the Bundesbank's twin goal of keeping the dollar and slowing domestic inflation, which for West Germany, is rising at a high 5.7 percent annual rate, is being pursued by the exchange market selling dollar and buying DM is achieved by, while it reduces the domestic supply, it increases international liquidity.

Higher interest rates keep some "hot" money from leaving Germany and, theoretically, help slow inflation by inhibiting domestic demand. The high rates also underscore the Bundesbank's repeated warnings that inflation is a worry while economic growth is well established. This is a particular message it is emphasizing now as the annual wage negotiations are under way and the central bank does not want price increases to be reflected in new wage hikes, which will ultimately result in new price rises.

In addition, Oskar Emminger's term as central bank president is over at the end of this year and there is obviously some concern about the change in leadership which will mean for policy. He obviously is setting the stage to write as much of the inflation out of the system as he can before Karl Otto Poehl takes over. As a "lame duck," Mr. Emminger can take a lot more pressure than he would be able to take as a newly installed incumbent.

In addition, Mr. Poehl is much more of a political person than Mr. Emminger and it is widely assumed that he will be less inclined to drive so hard and so singlemindedly on inflation as Mr. Emminger has.

The Swiss were forced to act for many of the same reasons. Annual wage negotiations are also under way and the central bank wants to influence as low a settlement as possible. It also was forced to do something to arrest the franc's slippage on the foreign exchange market, which threatened to fuel the rise in domestic prices by making imports more expensive.

Money was being sucked out of Switzerland and into Germany in search of much higher yields at relatively little exchange risk. As a result, the dollar opened last week at

# Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT) — Whatever doubts still existed about whether Euromarket lending terms would stiffen disappeared last week as evidence mounted that the Japanese Ministry of Finance is effectively ending participation by Japanese banks in new transactions.

There is no outright prohibition, Japanese bankers explain. But the detailed case-by-case MOF analysis means that approval of Japanese participation — once automatic — is now almost impossible to get. "One or two deals are approved," a Japanese banker said, "but they are very particular and very limited."

Japanese banks, which earlier this year accounted for almost 40 percent of new activity in the syndicated loan market, had already been cut back by MOF guidelines. These limited Japanese banks to taking no more than 33 percent of a loan if they were acting as lead managers and no more than 25 percent if acting as co-managers.

These percentages have been reduced further to about 25 percent of a loan for lead managers and 20 percent for co-managers. But the MOF has virtually ceased approving new participations, Japanese bankers report.

U.S. and European bankers spoke about "a fundamental shift" in lending conditions and reported that the major deals currently on offer were in some disarray as a result.

"The supply is just no longer there," a U.S. banker said. "The market has lost its biggest sponge," another said.

Bankers worry about getting stuck with new commitments that they may not be able to fulfill. But into immediate doubt is the long discussed \$1-billion operation by Belgium. After much agonizing of how and when and where to do what, officials have finally decided to proceed with an eight-year syndicated loan to be managed by the four leading Belgian banks. But the terms — starting at 3/4 percent over Libor for the first four years and rising to a half over for the final four — may just be too tight in a market missing the Japanese. The Belgians are said to be planning to take half of this in dollars, a third in Deutsche marks and 20 percent in Swiss francs.

A Japanese banker based in London noted that the MOF was concerned that "the total amount of syndicated loans outstanding exceeds \$23.7 billion — more than the nation's foreign exchange reserves" of about \$23.7 billion, although the banker acknowledged that the one had nothing to do with the other.

Nevertheless, he said, the ministry has let it be known that it considers

# U.S. Treasury Paper Brings Record Yields

**By Vartan G. Vartan**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT) — The stock market moved ahead last week as the Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.64 points to 818.94. It was a week that saw the U.S. Treasury auction its paper at record double-digit yields.

On Tuesday the new 3 1/2-year notes fetched an average yield of 11.64 percent. A day later, the sale of 10-year notes produced an average return of 10.75 percent. Only a few years ago, when inflation rates were lower, these figures would have been considered preposterously high.

The Treasury's three-part refunding wound up on Thursday, when the sale of 30-year bonds brought an average yield of 10.44 percent. That is the highest rate the government has ever accepted on such long-term securities.

**Almost Triple**

In retrospect, one of the few economists who, at the start of 1979, envisaged anything of this sort in the way of record yields was Albert Wajsbower, chief economist at the First Boston Corp. In January, when the return on long-term government bonds was around 9 percent, he forecast that yields would climb to between 10 and 10 1/2 percent by late this year.

The latest sale of 30-year bonds — the longest maturity the United States has to offer — was the 20th issue of long-term Treasury bonds sold to investors in the last five years. During this period, the size of these offerings has increased from \$750 million to last week's record-setting \$2-billion sale.

The average yield at offering has ranged from a low of 7.63 percent in February, 1977, to Thursday's high of 10.44 percent. The next sale of long-term bonds, which would be expected to mature in 2010, will probably come in three months.

Treasury bills, notes and bonds are backed by the credit of the U.S. government, which presumably

# Commodities

**By Sue Shellenbarger**

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ) — Gold futures rose moderately in inconclusive trading Friday, while sugar futures set season highs amid strong speculative interest.

Gold analysts said the failure of London cash fixing prices to fall below \$370 an ounce, a price viewed as significant by traders who watch technical charts, spurred covering of short or open selling positions.

As a result, gold futures recovered from a drop triggered by lower-than-expected prices Thursday at a Treasury Department auction, closing \$3.80 to \$6.50 an ounce higher on New York's Commodity Exchange Inc.

Comex silver futures were mostly lower, falling as much as 14 cents an ounce. Copper futures closed mixed in choppy trading. Contracts for nearby delivery of copper rose, partly on fears of tightness in deliverable supplies. Talk that a Chicago-based commodity firm plans to push prices higher by holding large buying positions in nearby contracts has circulated on the trading floor. Some analysts discount the likelihood of such a "squeeze," saying such talk has become common recently, sometimes with little justification in fact, in several futures markets.

**Sugar Rally Continues**

Sugar prices continued a three-day rally on New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, gaining 37 to 5 cent a pound to set life-of-contract highs.

Buying was encouraged by reports that Iran would seek 75,000 tons of sugar on world markets soon. There also were indications that cold weather may jeopardize the yield of sugar beets being harvested in the Soviet Union.

Sugar futures rose Thursday on news, confirmed by an aide to Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, that Sen. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had agreed to support ratification of the International Sugar Agreement in return for a Carter administration agreement to support domestic sugar prices at 15.5 cents a pound, compared with the current level of 15 cents.

The ISA would support and stabilize world sugar prices through a system of export quotas and international stockpiles, but it has been stalled in Sen. Church's committee. Controversial domestic sugar price-support legislation (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

# F-14 Crashes off Spain

MOJICAR, Spain, Nov. 4 (UPI) — A U.S. F-14 jet from the carrier Nimitz crashed into the Mediterranean yesterday during U.S.-Spanish maneuvers, military sources reported, adding that possible survivors were being sought.

**Over-Counter Market**

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
BrasCom 100	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 200	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 300	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 400	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 500	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 600	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 700	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 800	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 900	147	134	126	136+1/2
BrasCom 1000	147	134	126	136+1/2

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Banco de Bilbao S.A.  
Grundig Bank GmbH  
London & Continental Bankers Limited  
Monte dei Paschi di Siena  
J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company  
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

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**Grundig Bank GmbH**

Italian Agent  
**Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura**

Agent Bank  
**J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Company**

October 1979

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INTERNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED,  
FRANKFURT BRANCH

**LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ UND SAAR**  
INTERNATIONAL S.A.  
MELLON BANK, N.A., FRANKFURT BRANCH  
NORDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
INTERNATIONAL S.A.  
SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE  
FINANCE COMPANY N.V. — SFE GROUP  
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

AGENT  
**BANQUE DE LA SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE**  
SFE GROUP

OCTOBER, 1979











Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Academy of Art	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## SAUDI-OGER LIMITED:

## New syndicated guarantee facility

A new syndicated guarantee facility for Saudi Riyals 395 million in favour of SAUDI-OGER LTD. (owned 99% by M. Rafik B. AL HARRI) and in connection with the Eye Specialist Hospital in Riyadh and the Taif Housing Project, was signed in Bahrain on the 25th October, 1979 (a \$15.5 million syndicated guarantee facility in favour of the same company, arranged and managed by ARAB BANK LTD., was signed on 5th of July, 1979).

M. Rafik B. AL HARRI, President and Chairman of SAUDI-OGER LTD., signed the facility on behalf of the Company, ARAB BANK LTD. through its "offshore banking unit" arranged the facility and acted as Lead Manager and Agent. The guarantees were issued by AMRO BANK, B.N.P. and INDOSUEZ. Managers of the facility were: AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL GROUP, AMRO BANK, BANK OF AMERICA N.T. AND S.A., CHASE MERCHANT BANKING GROUP, B.N.P., CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INDOSUEZ, KFTCC, KREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP, and U.B.A.F.

## Insurance Stocks

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## American Exchange Options

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## Currency Rates

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

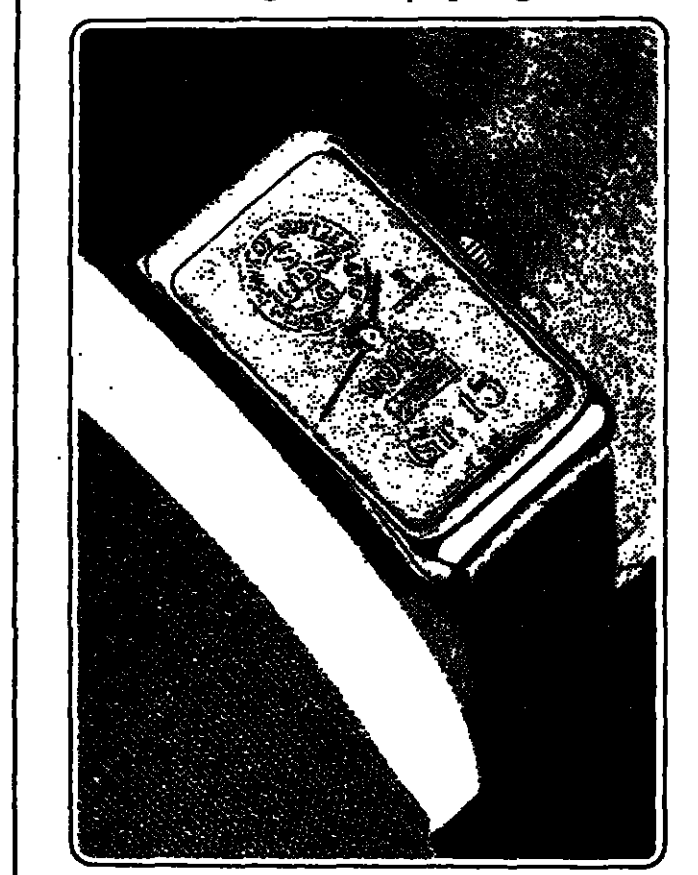
## Mutual Funds

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## NYSE Averages

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

The ingot watch by CORUM, an authentic Swiss ingot, 999.90 pure gold



Les Spécialités de CORUM Artisans d'Horlogerie Fine

A 15g. ingot - 10g. or 5g. for a lady - issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid 18 ct. gold case. Exclusive patented model - well worth the price. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

## INTERNATIONAL BONDS

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## Treasury Bills

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## Consolidated Trading

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## NYSE Averages

AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstarLife	127 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

## Notice of Redemption of

## BAKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

## 5 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1993

## Redemption Date: December 19, 1979

## Conversion Right Expires: December 14, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the 5 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1993 (the "Debentures") of Baker International Finance N.V. ("Finance") that in accordance with the terms of the Indenture dated as of June 15, 1978 among Finance, Baker International Finance N.V. ("Baker") and the Trustee, Finance has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on December 19, 1979 at a redemption price of 104.5% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest from June 15, 1978 to December 19, 1979. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,074,111 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures, together with all attached unexpired interest coupons, at the offices of the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption and all rights with respect thereto, including accrued interest, will be deemed to have been exercised only the right of the holders thereof to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to such date.

Debentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on December 14, 1979, to convert such Debentures into the \$1.00 par value Common Stock of Baker International Corporation ("Baker Common Stock").

The Debentures may be converted into Baker Common Stock at the rate of 29.41 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this conversion, a Debentureholder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture or surrender to the Paying and Conversion Agents a similar signed notice together with the Debentures to which it shall be deliverable upon conversion. The Debentureholder will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares of Baker Common Stock to which he is entitled. No fractional shares will be issued upon conversion of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof Baker will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional shares computed on the basis of the last reported sale price of Baker Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape on the conversion date. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be deliverable upon conversion shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so converted. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected on the date on which the Paying and Conversion Agents receive the Debentures to be converted. Upon conversion of Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing after the date of surrender.

From January 1, 1978 through October 24, 1979 the last reported sale price of Baker Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape ranged from a high of \$51.14 per share to a low of \$31.14 per share. The last reported sale price of Baker Common Stock on such Composite Tape on October 24, 1979 was \$45.94 per share. At such last sale price per share, the amount of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of Baker Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$1,363.80. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of Baker Common Stock. So long as the market price of Baker Common Stock is \$50.00 or more per share, debentureholders upon conversion will receive common stock and cash in lieu of any fractional share having a greater market value than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

Delivery of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below after the close of business on December 14, 1979, will constitute notice of election to convert the Debentures in redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 104.5% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to December 19, 1979.

## IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based upon current market prices, the market value of Baker Common Stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering the Debentures for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Baker Common Stock expire as of the close of business on December 14, 1979.

## PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Chitbank, N.A. Receive and Deliver Department 111 Wall Street, 2nd Floor New York, N.Y. 10035	Chitbank, N.A. Hertogstraat 545-549 Postbus 2655 Amsterdam, Netherlands	Chitbank, N.A. Seestrasse 25/27 P.O. Box 225 London WC2R 1HB England	Chitbank (Luxembourg) S.A. 16 Avenue Marie Thérèse P.O. Box 263 Luxembourg	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. 14 Rue Aldringen Luxembourg
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Chitbank, N.A.  
Avenue de Tervuren 249  
P.O. Box 7  
1150 Brussels, Belgium

Dated November 5, 1979

## This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée

## U.S. \$45,000,000

## Revolving Medium-Term Credit Facility

## Co-ordinated by

## Mellon Bank, N.A.

## provided by

## Bank of America

## National Trust &amp; Savings Association

## Pittsburgh National Bank

## The Toronto-Dominion Bank

## and guaranteed by

## Halco (Mining) Inc.

## and

## Alcan Aluminum Limited

## Aluminum Company of America

## Martin Marietta Aluminum Inc.

## Péchiney Ugine Kuhlmann

## Vereinte Aluminium-Werke A.G.

## Alumetal S.p.A.

## Agent Bank

## Pittsburgh National Bank

## November, 1979







1 Originate	40 machine	5 Forefront
5 Part of speech	48 Flavor	6 Terminates
9 Liquid	41 Old Faithful is	7 Princely
10 container	42 fine	8 Platitudes
13 Weapons	43 Wise man	9 Force
14 More logical	45 Settled	10 Opera
15 Algerian port	47 Bunyan's Blue	highlight
16 Risky	48 Ox	11 Grit
18 Colliery	49 Court figure	12 Joint
19 Involve	51 Brilliant	14 Dinner course
20 Detective of	53 Eat——(be	17 Like SE Ohio
fiction	immolated)	18 Slide
22 Think ahead	56 Site of the first	23 Tiger's
24 Was fond of	A-bomb test	neighbor
25 Parboiled	58 Radial or	26 Gleam
28 Enlarge	whitewall	28 Confectionery
31 Disreputable	59 Brass man of	27 Matrons
32 Walked with	myth	29 Eagle's claw
measured	60 Do gardening	30 Pitcher
steps	61 Hastened	31 Plunder
34 Corvine call	62 Watched	33 St-John's-
35 Sangria, e.g.	63 Cotton fabric	bread
36 Family		36 Season by
members	<b>DOWN</b>	steeping in
37 Northeaster	1 Charge	brine
38 Together with	2 Mangle	37 Combat
	3 Pornography	contestant

AMAS APSE BIG  
 TALL GAPE ERO  
 DRIBI ANALOGU  
 SINECURES BING  
 SEEP ONGE  
 JAT BITTER  
 CRAB TONER ILI  
 NYA AGATE MOO  
 ROY RUMES GOM  
 WITLESS RE  
 ENIN EYNA  
 XING SEASHELL  
 EDDENING IVIE  
 ERGO ALVA HEVE  
 TEW BOYS DRE

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	66	Fine	MADRID	19	66	Fine
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Rain	MIAMI	24	75	Rain
ANKARA	8	48	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	17	52	Fine
ATHENS	12	54	Rain	MONTREAL	14	48	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	71	Fine	MOSCOW	-0	23	Fine
BELGRADE	5	41	Fine	MUNICH	6	43	Fine
BERLIN	1	44	Rain	NEW YORK	14	48	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	54	Overcast	NICOSIA	14	41	Fine
BUCHAREST	-0	27	Overcast	OSLO	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fine	PARIS	12	55	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fine	PHILADELPHIA	14	41	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Fine	ROME	18	64	Fine
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fine	SOFIA	3	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	51	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Rain
EDINBURGH	9	48	Showers	TEHRAN	15	59	Showers
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	73	Fine
FRANKFURT	4	45	Rain	TOKYO	18	64	Rain
GENEVA	9	48	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Showers
HELSINKI	8	32	Overcast	VIENNA	6	43	Fine
HOUSTON	17	63	Fine	WASHINGTON	20	67	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	48	Overcast		WASHINGTON	12	55	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fine	ZURICH	7	45	Mist
LISBON	18	64	Fine				
LONDON	14	57	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	19	64	Cloudy				

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada or 1780 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest of world at 1900 GMT.)

TOWSON, Md., Nov. 4 (AP) — Prison Shaw's "Begganman, Thief" as the top of the charts at the Baltimore County Jail because of its addressee message — two hacksaw blades used in a recent escape of six prisoners.

County Sheriff Charles Hickey said the escape was engineered with the help of someone who put the blades in a copy of the book on the county library's shelf.

After concealing the blades in one of the library's six copies of the novel, the accomplice hid the other five — so that when the tampered copies were examined, the inmates would find them in their requests for books. Mr. Hickey said.

All but one of the inmates has been recaptured since the Oct. 23 escape, which was made possible by sawing through cell-window bars.

Mr. Hickey said the library staff has been cleared of responsibility.

### Casino Vessel Burns Off Philippine Coast

MANILA, Nov. 4 (AP) — Fire destroyed a large floating casino on Manila Bay yesterday, the Philippine news agency reported. Sources said that an estimated \$6.7 million in cash and valuables were lost.

The Manila Evening Post quoted witnesses as saying that 100 persons, mostly tourists, were aboard when the vessel caught fire. A worker was reported treated for burns but there were no other reported injuries.

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The Manila Evening Post quoted witnesses as saying that 100 persons, mostly tourists, were aboard when the vessel caught fire. A worker was reported treated for burns but there were no other reported injuries.

WHY DO WE HAVE TO GO ON FIELD TRIPS?

SO THE CUSTODIANS CAN SWEEP OUR ROOM.

WHAT IF WE GET MUGGED?

DON'T WORRY...

MY SWEET BABBOO WILL TAKE CARE OF US

I'M NOT YOUR SWEET BABBOO!

HE REALLY IS... HE'S JUST TOO SHY TO ADMIT IT

ANYONE IN THE BACK WUANNA CHANGE SEATS?

ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER CLAM!

THERE'S ONE BARTLETT WOULDN'T TOUCH FOR A BUCK!

© Fred Sempson 1981, 1979 H-5

BEETLE, YOU HAVE TWO SECONDS TO DECIDE IF YOU'LL EAT YOUR PIE A LA MODE

WHAT'S THE HURRY?

I'M MAKING UP TOMORROW'S K.P. ROSTER AND WANT TO KNOW IF YOUR NAME WILL BE ON IT OR NOT

MORT WILLIAMS

©1991 Jerry Seinfeld. Reprinted by permission of the publisher, New Line Productions, Inc.

II-5

BY STRETCHING A STRING BETWEEN TWO CANS PEOPLE CAN COMMUNICATE OVER LONG DISTANCES

WHAT DO YOU CALL IT?

DIAL-A-JOHN

SIRE, I'VE MADE A GREAT DISCOVERY!

I'VE MADE A GREAT DISCOVERY!

BETWEEN TWO CANS, PEOPLE CAN COMMUNICATE OVER LONG DISTANCES

DO YOU CALL IT?

DIAL-A-JOHN

ON SECOND THOUGHT, PERCY, I'D PREFER

YOU'RE THE BOSS, DARLING, IF YOU

TWO

THERE'S NO TWIT LIKE

ON SECOND THOUGHT, PERCY, I'D PREFER TO GO AND PLAY SQUASH.

YOU'RE THE BOSS, DARLING. IF YOU PREFER SQUASH TO A GAME OF DARTS, THAT'S WHAT WE'LL DO.

YELK!!

PERCY PERCY.

THERE'S NO TWIT LIKE AN OLD TWIT WHO GOES OUT WITH A YOUNG TWIT.

DAVID COVERLY

FOR HER APPOINTMENT WITH DR. MORGAN, VICTOR SEBASTIAN INSISTS THAT THEY DEMAND GARA'S RELEASE!

IF YOU'LL GO TO THE SOLARIUM AT THE END OF THE CORRIDOR, DR. MORGAN WILL MEET YOU THERE. AHS, LANIER!

I'D LIKE TO SEE GARA FIRST!

YOU'LL HAVE TO GET PERMISSION FROM THE DOCTOR. WE'VE OFFERED 'NO VISITORS!'

TELL DR. MORGAN WE DON'T INTEND TO TALK WITH HIM UNTIL AFTER WE'VE SEEN GARA!

BRADLEY EDWARDS  
1983

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ANAT'S IT SAY, ZOM?  
"REGRET TO INFORM YOU YOUR UNCLE DUKE HAS BEEN DECLARED LEGALLY DEAD."

"READING OF WILL SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY. PLEASE COME SOONEST TO HELP ORGANIZE PERSONAL EFFECTS, CONDOLENCES T. BANION, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW!"

GEE... WHO DO YOU SUPPOSE I'M GOING TO HAVE HIM DECLARED LEGALLY DEAD?  
I'M NOT SURE, BUT I'VE GOT A PRETTY GOOD IDEA!

YOU WANT THE STEREO PACKED TOO, BUDDY?  
NO, NO, JUST PUT IT IN THE BACK OF MY VAN.

Scramble these four Jumbles.  
The letter to each square, to form  
our ordinary words.

TINFE

WANTY

WOUDER

RUPPEA

Nobody takes me  
seriously.

A LONELY GUY  
ROBBED A BANK  
SO HE COULD  
FEEL THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to  
form the surprise answers sug-  
gested by the above cartoon.

*Ted Brown*  
11-5

I DON'T QUITE KNOW HOW TO  
TELL YOU THIS.

THERE MUST BE A BETTER  
WAY OF SAYIN' IT.

## ADVICE TO A YOUNG SCIENTIST

By P. B. Medawar. Harper &amp; Row. 109 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

**T**HERE is more pleasure to be found in this elegant little book than in most of the heavy-breathing tomes that have, in recent years, oppressed a reviewer's brow and numbed his feet. The apocalyptic is not P.B. Medawar's mode. The avuncular, laced with some acid, is more like it. Medawar, who won a Nobel Prize in 1960 for his research into the reasons why human beings reject organs and tissues transplanted from other human beings, purports to advise young people on the nature of scientific work and the behavior of scientists. His actual business is the making of wise distinctions, in as friendly a possible manner as he can. Medawar is a "wise old man" some time past abstracted from discussing spoon bending or manifestations of "psychokinetics." And for those of us beyond capable of hypothesizing, Medawar is a wonderful sociologist of science. For example: "The jargon nationalism is not part of the tissue vernacular. After a scientific lecture, no one ever hears it. 'Of course, half his slides shown upside down, but the Serbo-Croat for you.' On the other hand: 'The numerical ponderance of Americans, great generosity in funding research, the lack of interest in organized conferences has brought it to this broken English, just as

For Medawar, science is "the art of the soluble." Its "generative principle" is "imaginative guesswork." The purpose of an experiment is not to find facts but to test a hypothesis, which is "a sort of draft law about what the world — or some particularly interesting aspect of it — may be like." The best kind of experiment is "Galilean," rather than "Baconian," "Aristotelian" or "Kantian"; that is, a "dialogue between what might be the actual, between what we might be told and what is in fact the case — a dialogue between two voices, the one imaginative and the other critical. Between conjecture and refutation, as Popper has it."

### Advancement of Learning

"A good scientist," should be willing to take "the for and against." While accepting the fact that "science does not have a major bearing on human relationships" — "on the relationship of governors to the governed; on *les passions de l'ame*; nor on the causes of exaltation or misery and the character and intensity of esthetic pleasures" — the good scientist persists anyway, in the belief that the advancement of learning itself is for the common good. Asked to enter upon "morally questionable" research, a good scientist will refuse at the outset; to bend one's breast afterward makes a hollow sound.

Scientists come in all temperaments: "Collectors, classifiers and compulsive tidiers-up," detectives and explorers, artists and artisans. There are poet-scientists and philosopher-scientists and even a few mystics. "Aristotle," writes the

*John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.*

## NASA Satellite Falls in Atlantic

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—**The Pegasus 2 satellite yesterday made a fiery re-entry into Earth's atmosphere and fell into the Atlantic Ocean, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced. There were no reports of damage or injury.

The satellite is estimated to have re-entered the atmosphere where it was directly above the equator, northwest of Ascension Island. Debris would have been scattered over the ocean in an area several hundred miles seaward of the African coast.

The satellite was launched in 1965 to measure the density of space dust particles in orbit.

# CHESS

**By Robert By**

**T**HERE is no sense in complaining when the opponent offers a speculative sacrifice to throw you on the defensive, for if you have begun with a sound position his venture should prove unsound. One cannot expect the adversary to pursue the game in the mold that suits you best.

The right approach is to be defensive when speculative sacrifices are often intended to intimidate the timid. Of course, the refusal of such a sacrifice involves taking risk, but the more you develop a reputation for backing off, the more you will have them dumped on you.

For uncompromising treatment of an opponent's speculative pawn sacrifice, look at the game between the Russian international master, and Larry Stein, a master, and Larry Stein, a master, Modesto, Calif., grandmaster, in the Paul Keris Memorial Tournament in Tallinn in the Soviet Union.

The aggressive 4-B-N5 against the Slav Defense is rarely seen because it invites the equally aggressive retort with 4... N-K5, and after 5 NxN, PxN, the mobilization of White's king is hampered.

With the sharp 7... P-KR3, 8... P-KN4, 9... B-N2 and 10... P-B4, Christiansen mounted pressure against the White king, incidentally creating a position that can also arise via the Gupfenfeld

Defense. The slight weakening of the black kingside pawn formation was not to be worried about in view of Black's strong development.

Had Nei proceeded peacefully by 14 B-K2, Q-N3; 15 O-O, R-Q1, he would have found himself in an uncomfortable bind. He therefore gave up a pawn with 14 B-P5, N-Ap; 15 B-N5ch in the hope of exploiting Black's awkward king position.

On 15... K-B1; 16 O-O, Q-N3!, it would not have been sufficient to play 17 P-N4, N-Q6; 18 P-B3, B-Q3; 19 Q-N6, B-Pch; 20 R-1, K-N2. In the hypothetical line, the alternative 19 P-B3, B-Q3; 20 R-N6 (20 Q-K2?, R-1; 21 R-N6, R-N6 is pure pessure for Black), Q-Q2; 21 R-Q2, B-P sticks White into a pawn-down ending.

On the other hand, Nei's 17 P-QR4 was too slow, giving Christensen ample time to consolidate. Soon, after 20... P-K4; 21 N-

B2. Nei had lost the initiative; Christiansen safely tucked his K away with 21 . . . K-R2.  
With 23 . . . Q-K3; 24 Q-KR-Q1; 25 N-N4, Christiansen drove the would-be attackers into full retreat, and after 25 . . . P-N6 PxP, Q-N6! Nei had problems preventing his knight from being trapped.

the solution with 27 RxR, Rx  
8 B-K1 cost Nei a second pawn  
78. . . NxP, and after 29 B-B4  
79. . . he could not escape the  
change of queens, thus slipping in  
hopeless endgame.  
After 30 QxQ, NxQ, no count  
play with 31 B-Q5 was possible  
because 31 . . . N-O6; 32 BxN  
33 RxN; 33 BxN, R-QN1 would be  
on a piece.  
On 32 . . . N-R5, Nei ot  
stepped the time limit and forfeit  
the game, but in any case, 33 B-P  
34 Q-B4; 34 K-R2 would have  
him trapped up.

[illegible]



9	6	1	19	328	353
4	12	8	8	283	340
2	13	0	4	186	396

More Sports  
On Page 11

**More Sports  
On Page 11**

**Gerry Ellis of Missouri goes over the top to score against Nebraska from the one-yard line.**

**More Sports  
On Page 11**

United Press International  
**Against Jimmy Connors.**

Connors said: "Borg played very

He said he still hoped the full IOC would reverse the committee's recommendations, but that after the vote, "our National Olympic Committee will decide what to do."

...said, "Whatever the score is, it is hard to win."

Borg attributed his victory to hitting the ball deep to keep his opponent from getting to the net. "I used to hit too many short ones before," Borg said. "But now my shots have depth."

Connors said: "Borg played very

**DETROIT RED WINGS**—Acquired Ed McClellan, center, from the injured reserve list.

**HOCKEY**

**National Hockey League**

**COLORADO ROCKIES**—Traded Barry Beck, defenseman, to the New York Rangers for Pat Hickey and Lucien DeBlois, forwards. Mike McEwen and Dean Toner, defenseman, and a player to be announced later.

**DETROIT RED WINGS**—Sent Kevin Schaefer, forward, and Jim Kerr, defenseman, to Adirondacks of the American Hockey League.



# Electronic Games Beep and Boom

## PEOPLE: *Onassis Marriage Sa Headed for Divorce*

had entered as many as 40 cookoffs to qualify for the test, Walker qualified by naming the Oklahoma star in his first shot at the big refuses to reveal the recipe speciality, "Crossroads Ho

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